

For EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPOSTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
given in the
**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,**
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE EXHIBIT.
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[a1180]

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[a1200]

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [a1214]

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Hongkong, 16th November, 1901. 47

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [135]

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12 Selected Ash Cues.
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
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1 Billiard Marking Board.
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1 Straightedge and 1 Circle.
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[a1567-2]

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Dining accommodation for 300 Persons

183 Bedrooms

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Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel

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Every Comfort

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.

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Hot and Cold Water throughout.

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[a1187]

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.AERATED WATER
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	Per doz, inclusive of bottles.
SODA WATER	1.70
Do. (Bombay bottles)	1.90
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LEMONADE	1.80
TONIC WATER	1.80
LITHIA WATER	1.95
GINGER ALE	1.95
SARSAPARILLA	1.95
LEMON SQUASH	1.95
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STONE GINGER-BEER	1.95

Bottles returned in Good Condition are
allowed for at the Rate of \$1.20 per doz.

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SODA WATER	\$19.00
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Eighteen Dollars per dozen is allowed on
SYPHONS returned in Good Condition.We specially recommend our STONE GIN-
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Hongkong, 9th June, 1906.

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dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,
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All letters for publication should be written on
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16th, 1906.

IN more senses than one may the action of
the Russian Duma be characterized as
disappointing, that is to say, contrary to
the predictions usually made by friends
and foes alike. It is evidently largely the
result of this that it has, temporarily at
least, paralysed the councils of its most
bitter opponents—the Bureaucracy. There
is no doubt that in yielding to the demand
for the establishment of a Constituent
Assembly, the bureaucratic party were
firmly convinced that at their first meeting
the new legislators, entirely without political
experience, and carried away by the usual
socialistic ideas of democracies everywhere,
would at once demonstrate their unfitness
for taking any place in the machine of
government. This view was shared, but
with very different feelings, by those friends
of Russia who really sincerely desired to
see her emerge out of her present chaos of
misrule on the one side and fanaticism in
the other. The inexorable logic of fact has
proved the forecasts of both sides to have
been equally without foundation. The
Duma seems at once without any waste of
time or words to have set itself to the
practical exigencies of the moment, and
voted an address to the Crown, which
whatever may be thought of its immediate
appropriateness had at least the merit of
being practical. It commented on the
general misgovernment of the Empire, in
which everyone not a member of that
government, and not a few actually holding
high positions in it, were agreed, and asked
for a formal amnesty of the past. This
demand seems to have led to a situation
that plainly shows how incapable is the
present party of the bureaucracy in power

from comprehending the true position. On
the eve even of the assembly it had
succeeded in persuading the feeble and
irresolute Tsar to change his mind for the
hundredth time and issue a reactionary
ukase somewhat irrelevantly denominated a
"Fundamental Law". To this the Duma
seem to have given no reply, and in fact to
have ignored it altogether. How it could
have done otherwise, having been summoned
for the express purpose of controlling the
very "Fundamental Law", whose only
basis hitherto has been the momentary
caprice of the Tsar, occasionally hastened
by the panic fears of his bureaucratic
advisers, it is not easy to see. The only
one of these councillors who did not seem
to have lost his head was Count DE WITTE,
and he wisely found it more profitable to
fawn than to throw in his lot with the
feeble incapables who surrounded him. He,
however, gave to his master one piece of
sound advice, which the latter in accepting
contrived to do so in the most fustianous
and inexpedient manner. Recalling plainly the
results that followed Louis XVI's yielding
to the first demand of the States General
to convert themselves into a single chamber
as the Constituent Assembly, Count DE
WITTE pointed out the objections to the
granting of a universal amnesty, and
showed that such a grant would be of
necessity destructive of all government,
and would lead directly to the fall of the
Tsarship. Although DE WITTE's action in
this matter was characterised by his
enemies as a direct desertion of the prin-
ciples he had hitherto affected as an
advocate of constitutional amendment, there
is no doubt of the wisdom of his advice as
to the danger of an indiscriminate amnesty;
but the Tsar's method of applying it was
on a par with all his previous actions which
have directly tended to bring about the
present collapse. Never has a wrong-
headed monarch had a more favourable
opportunity of recovering the good wishes
of his subjects: never has one more
deliberately thrown away the chance. A
brief yet dignified statement of the reasons
which took out of the realm of politics a
proposal for the indiscriminate pardoning
of crimes of very different magnitude would
have appealed to the best instincts of the
Duma; instead of this the Tsar in a
studiously insulting reply, evidently intend-
ed to goad on the members to taking some
action which would afford the long sought
means of dissolving the Chamber and
remitting affairs back to the old chaos, sent
for answer that he would only receive the
address through a Minister of the palace.
With more wisdom than the Tsar has
displayed from beginning to end of the
dispute, the Duma sent the sensible reply,
that it was only concerned with the sub-
stance, the manner was a matter of
indifference.

On another point the Duma has been
stating its disagreement with the policy of
the Bureaucracy, and that is the state of
confusion prevailing in Russia through the
continual attempts at encroachment in Asia.
We alluded to the difficulties this policy
was causing in the way of any understand-
ing with England. It is noteworthy of how
great is the divergence between the Duma
and the present party in possession of the
reins of the Tsar, that notwithstanding the
trouble already engendered by this senseless
policy, there is still a powerful body within
the Government bent on encroachment in
Tibet. Sir EDWARD GREY lately stated in
Parliament that under existing circum-
stances an understanding was impossible,
and reading between the lines of recent
utterances of the Russian chauvinistic press,
the only portion of that press permitted
by the present régime to express its
opinions, we can easily divine the reason.
Primarily the reason that an understand-
ing with Russia was favourably thought
of in England was that it would put an end
to the intrigues and intermeddlings of the
chauvinists, who at the present profess to
have the entire Russian Government at
their back. The mere announcement that
a policy of better understanding was on the
 tapis has, however, brought the chauvinist
press to the front. Its alarms have been
excited because the British Cabinet has
refused to concede to Russia still further
means of interference than she at present
possesses. Amongst these are the sole
right to exploit Persia, the sole right of
making loans, for which of course the
capital is to be borrowed in England, while
all the profit commercial and political is to
go to Russia. The ridiculousness of this
situation does not seem to have struck these
very innocent negotiators. Now of course it
is exactly to render impossible such glaring
inconsistencies that the English people are

willing to enter into negotiations with
Russia, but as the Russian object is rather
to obtain condonation for the past and the
implied right to make still further demands
for the future, it can hardly be said that
the time for negotiation has yet arrived.
The position is curiously exemplified by the
wanderings of the DALAI LAMA, an event
not of national importance in itself, but
like a feather all the more important as
showing how the wind blows. What possible
object except annoyance Russia can have in
Tibet is incomprehensible to any man of
ordinary intelligence, nor is it easy to see
what profit she can make out of the DALAI
LAMA as an individual. The negotiations
entered into with him four years ago,
though rather beneath the dignity of a
nation like Russia, were yet understandable
as a first effort to open up communications
with a hitherto closed nation. Under
existing circumstances they have not that
excuse. The British treaties made with
both Tibet and China exclude the entering
of Tibet into relations other than with
England or China; and Russia is in no
position to deny the right of China or Tibet
to enter into any such agreement which does
not contravene any acquired right of Russia.
In the face of all this we find Russia sending
secret emissaries into Tibet. The method
is as peculiar as the fact itself. The Russian
Church stands in a peculiar relation with
the state, political rather than religious, and
accordingly we find the Church divided into
two well marked divisions. The one
charged with religious functions, from which
is selected the village curés who have
charge of the faithful at home—the other
aspirants to political, who are sent abroad for
the dissemination of Russia's peculiar views.
Now it is these latter who have been selected
for the task, not of converting Tibet, but of
the plea that the Tsar is so well affected
towards Lamaistic Buddhism that he has
sent these Christian priests to study the
other religion. Such a proposal bears on
the face of it its own refutation, but it is
noteworthy that in the face of all this there
should yet be a pretence of a desire for a
better understanding. How hollow must
be an undertaking founded on such a basis
even a Russian statesman might be expected
to comprehend; that seemingly the present
administration has no conception of what
is due not only to foreign states, but to
themselves, is the necessary conclusion to
be deduced from the premises.

Four plague cases were recorded yesterday,
making the total 781.

The Yorkshire Insurance Company, whose
report we have received, suffers no loss by the
fires in San Francisco.

The King has signified his approval of the
appointment of Mr. Jorgen Eitzen as
Norwegian Vice-Consul at Hongkong.

The minutes of a meeting of the Hongkong
Chamber of Commerce held on May 9th reached
us yesterday (June 15) for publication. They
will be found on page 5.

H.M.S. *Clio*, *Cadmus* and *Bambler* will pay
off at Hongkong about 24th July next. The
Challenger is expected to be transferred to this
Station from Australia.

The annual solemn procession of the *Corpus
Christi* takes place to-morrow afternoon at 5.15
o'clock in the compound of the Roman Catholic
Cathedral.

A young American lady applied for a com-
mercial position in a large business firm in the
West. "Married or unmarried?" was the
manager's question, as he looked the applica-
tion. The lady blushed slightly, says the
Tribune, and then replied with charming
naïveté: "Unmarried—four times."

The Bandman Opera Company, who have
just given two extra performances in Hong-
kong, are going to Java for a month; then to
Rangoon, to India, and so home. They have
lost Mr. Duncan Maure, who has been with
them over thirty years. He is settling in
Shanghai.

Mr. Emil S. Fischer, formerly of the Deutsch-
Anstaltische Bank, Shanghai, and afterwards for
several years in New York, is returning to
China shortly, where he will represent several
strong commercial interests. It will interest
several of Mr. Fischer's old friends in China to
know that he was recently received in audience
by the Austrian Emperor, when he was created a
"Ritter", which is the equivalent of an
English knighthood.

On May 9th, the German transport *Borussia*
sailed for Kiaochoo with 31 officers and 730 men
destined for service on the German warships in
the Far East. This, says a report from Kiel, is
the largest body of men sent out so far this year.
The *Borussia* is taking out also a number of
foremen and artisans and an expert in forestry,
all to be employed in the Kiaochoo Protectorate.
The technical staff is mainly for the Government
ship-repairing yard, which is now being con-
verted into a shipbuilding yard. The workshops
are being removed, and the new shipyard
being established near the big port at Tsingtau.
These new buildings and accommodation
generally will be of very great value to German
shipping in the Far East, and they are to be
completed and ready for use by next spring at
the latest. The *Hansa* has just set out from
Kiaochoo for a cruise in the Japanese waters.

A well-known racing pony of mine (a corre-
spondent of *Country Life* writes) had run often,
and knew the game quite well. On one occa-
sion she snatched her pilot about a mile from
home during a steep climb; she was not in the
least put out, but went on, taking each fence
in perfect style. Up to the distance post she
lay third, about two or three lengths behind the
leaders; then she made her effort, and won
cleverly on the post, pulling up directly after-
wards, and turning back to the paddock where
she had been saddled. Some off-disappointed
sportsmen in the Far East may be tempted to
say that China ponies might do better in that
way.

It is rumoured in Chinese official circles that
the prospect of the restoration to China of
Weihaiwei is soon to be an *fait accompli*, but
that the British Government desires a *quid
pro quo* for its compliance. This is the
control of the projected Tientsin-Chinkiang
Railway, which it appears is distasteful to the
gentry and officials of the three provinces
concerned, namely, Chihli, Shantung, and
Kiangsu. As a matter of fact, although the
Waivurps in its desire to get back Weihaiwei
is stated to be quite willing to concede to the
British wish, for a limited period of time, the
matter is still hanging fire, owing to a strongly
worded petition to the Council of State Affairs
(Chowwuh-shi) signed by all the most influential
notables of the three provinces holding office in
Peking and other provinces of the Empire.

A representative of the *Matin* has had an
interview with M. Kurino, the new Japanese
Ambassador, who expressed his regret that the
French did not know Japan. "The few
Frenchmen," he said "who visit our country,
carry away mistaken impressions and altogether
erroneous information, because most of them do
not know the English language, which is spoken
very little. Only thus was it possible for the
legend to grow up that the Governor-General
of Formosa had formed a plan to seize Indo-
China. It is a purely fantastic invention. For
my part, I shall endeavour to draw the two
nations closer. France and Japan are made
to understand each other. They are the two
most artistic nations, and, moreover, the two
countries resemble each other in many ways.
M. Kurino then spoke of Japan's desire to live
in peace, and, in conclusion, declared that no
French colony was threatened by Japan.

Quite an interesting debate took place in the
Chinese department of the Y.M.C.A. last
night, the subject being "The Canton-Hankow
Railway Administration." Dr. N. H. Ho
took the affirmative, and Mr. Ng Tia-pao the
negative. Dr. Ho argued that if this railway
were run by Chinese officials it would not be
such a success as if run by enterprising Chinese
merchants. He spoke of the manner in which
the "official" Board of Directors was ap-
pointed, and said that such things ought not to
be tolerated by the Board of Commerce at
Peking. When the Emperor's decree went
forth, the enterprise would be taken in hand
by Chinese merchants who would have the
protection of the Government, and would
rapidly accomplish their object, the construction
of this railway. Mr. Ng Tia-pao argued that
at present the merchants had no administration
and a number of them were not experts. He
dwelt on the evil of making money under the
cloak of charity, and concluded with remarks
which we may not publish on account of the
law of libel.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. G.
Fenton, D.S.O., and Officers, the Band of the
Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal
West Kent Regiment) will play the following
programme of music during dinner at the
Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:
March of Triumph "Entry of the Gladiators."
Puck
Selection from "The Spring Chicken." Caryll
Valse "Jeunesse Dorée." Waldteufel
(a) Polka "The Blue Bird." Strauss
(b) Mazurka "The Blue Bird." Strauss
Selection from "The Blue Bird." Strauss
Oriental Ketch "A Danish Chorus." Sobak
Incidental Music to "The Blue Bird." Strauss
Two-step "Mumblin' Blues." The Swan
Dinner Music—Boris D'Ogareff—Columbia
on Toast. Soup—Gravy. Fish—Fish Cutlets
and Potatoes. Sauce. Entrees—Sautéed Haricots
and Red Currant Jelly, Beef Olives, Chicken and
Macaroni Patties. Curry—Foremost Curry.
Joints, &c.—Roast Australian Lamb and Mint
Sauce, Roast Capon and Celery Sauce, Roast
Corned Leg of Pork and Pease Pudding, Cold Curry
(Roast Beef and Mixed Salad, Sweden—Vanilla
Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Topsy Cakes, Cheese
Straws, Desert—Coffee—Fruits.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial
and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge
with thanks the following donations to the
Funds of the Hospitals:

H. Skott.	£100
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
Butterfield & Swire	100
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	100
J. R. M. Smith	100
Panchard, Lowther & Co.	100
Reiss & Co.	100
D. Sassoon & Co.	100
G. Gossage & Son, Ltd.	75
Green Island Cement Co.	50
Geo. Murray Bain	50
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	50
Gariwilt & Co.	50
Hon. Sir Paul Chater	50
W. G. Humphreys & Co.	50
J. D. Hutchinson & Co.	50
Lane, Crawford & Co.	50
Routledge, Brook & Co.	50
Simsen & Co.	50
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	50
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	50
E. F. A. & C. Telegraph Co.	50
P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.	50
W. J. Saunders	50
Standard Oil Co. of New York	50
Johnson, Stokes & Master	50
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	50
J. D. Humphreys & Son	25
Ahmet Rumbayn	25
W. Farmer (Macao)	25
G. F. Graham	20
Per A. A. G.	12
J. R. Wood	10
Mrs. Goggin	5

"There is," says the *British North Borneo
Herald*, "much speculation in shipping circles
as to the fate of several British steamships which
have disappeared under mysterious circumstances
in the Far East during the past twelve months,
and the recent activity of Chinese pirates is
looked upon as of sinister import. It is regard-
ed as impossible that all these missing vessels
can have foundered in bad weather, or through
striking mines."

Thanks to Japanese administrative methods,
says the *Globe*, in discussing Formosa past and
present, the whole situation has improved in a
remarkable degree. While there are still some
parts of the island where travellers must look
to themselves for protection, brigandage has
been largely suppressed by those "punitive
expeditions" which are so abhorrent to the
British Radical. There is no sentimentality
of the sickly character among Japanese soldiers;
their methods of enforcing the law may appear
a little rough from the European standpoint,
but they are undeniably effective. The happy
result is that a general revivifying of trade and
industry has occurred, and Formosa seems
likely to become, within a few years, one of the
brightest jewels in the Mikado's crown.

A correspondent who kindly sends us the
following quotation from one of Messrs. H. B.
Morton's weekly reports omits the date; it
apparently refers to the first or second week
in May. "The widest fluctuations occurred in
the forward metal, which reached £191 10s. on
Tuesday, was depressed to £187 10s. on Wednes-
day, but bounded up once more and finished at
£198. Cash metal, which is under strong
control, maintained its high level throughout,
and was most difficult to obtain. The lowest
price for this was on Monday, at £191 10s., but
by Thursday £195 15s. was reached, and final
quotation is about £205, the tendency being
very strong. The total transactions during
the week amounted to about 3,250 tons. The
chief influence at work was the enormous buying
movement on the part of consumers mainly of
American origin. Not only have large parcels
of tin for shipment during the next few weeks
been purchased, but important quantities of tin
plates have also been bought for American
account, which has greatly strengthened the
position of home manufacturers who were
threatened with a large contraction of their
output. Continental consumers, who for a long
time past have confined their purchases to their
immediate requirements, were also in the market
for fair quantities, and for delivery over the
entire year."

HONGKONG'S NEW CONSUL.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE POPULAR.

Already, in the few weeks that he has had to
make friends, Mr. Ames P. Wilder, American
Consul-General at Hongkong, has attained the
approval of his nationals, and the respect of all
others who have come in contact with him.
Mrs. Wilder is also well-liked. We learn from
an American exchange that Consul
Wilder was born at Calais State of Maine, in
1862. He is a Yale man. Like so many other
of America's ablest men, he has had an intimate
connection with journalism. He has, in fact,
edited several papers in the United States. If
he has a mental fad at all, it is his respect for
early American traditions, and the "simple
life" as Garfield understood it.

WEEK-ENDS AT CANTON.

SUNDAY STEAMERS ASKED FOR.

Our Canton correspondent informs us that
representatives of nine charitable institutions
at Canton and others representing the Tung
Wah Hospital at Hongkong, met on June
13th to the number of two hundred. Their
complaint was that no steamer leaves Hongkong
for Canton on Saturday evenings, whereas that
is just when many merchants and people want
to go and see their families, to spend Sunday
with them.

THE HANG-FIRE RAILWAY.

CANTONERS "CROWN AGENTS."

The Canton correspondent of the *Daily Press*
states the position up-to-date of the Canton-
Hankow railway scheme to be somewhat as
follows:

The Viceroy of the two Kiang provinces, who
sent a deputy to investigate the attitude of the
Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces toward the
railway promoters, has declared for the people
against his official colleague. He has sent a
memorial to Peking, containing the report of
his deputy, Yuen Shiu-fan, and adding that all
the troubles arise from an argument between the
officials and the gentry. The people had done
indeed well to collect ten million dollars, but
they could collect still more for the scheme if it
were not for official meddling. Ho (Viceroy
Chan Fung) begs the Throne to restore the titles
and honours of Lai Kwei-pui, and the others whom
Viceroy Shun had denounced, degraded and
imprisoned. This restitution was necessary to
pacify the indignant people. Until the public
mind was put at ease, the line could not be
proceeded with. The memorialist had heard
that Viceroy Shun was again denouncing the
popular representatives, and that he had recom-
mended the appointment of five railway directors
whom the Cantonese people objected to. This
was very bad; it would prevent further sub-
scriptions coming in. He would send his
deputy to Peking to report personally, and to
beg for an Edict ordering the settlement of this
affair.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS SERVICE.]

THE NATAL TROUBLE.

LONDON, June 13th.

Up to the present 575 rebels have been
killed in Natal. Colonel MacKenzie con-
sidered that the spread of the rebellion has
been checked.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, June 13th.

Discussion of the Education Bill, in the
Committee stage, has been postponed for a
week, pending a scheme for applying the
closure, which the Cabinet is now con-
sidering.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 13th.

In view of the growing agitation among
the Russian peasants, the Government is
preparing to form a great land reserve of
about 54,000,000 acres, upon which to settle
landless peasants.

THE IRISH LAND LOAN.

LONDON, June 13th.

£7,000,000 of the 2½ per cent. Irish Land
stock has been issued at 80.

MACAO'S GOVERNOR.

VISITING HONGKONG.

His Excellency, Senhor Martinho Montenegro,
the Governor of Macao, will pay an official visit
to-day to His Excellency the Governor of
Hongkong. The Governor of Macao will
make the journey on board the Portuguese
gunboat *Rio Lima*, and is expected to arrive
here between six and seven o'clock. Although
Sir Matthew Nathan has invited His Excellency
to stay at Mountain Lodge, the latter prefers
to put up at the Hongkong Hotel during his
brief visit. There will be no official landing.
His Excellency will dine with the Governor of
Hongkong on Sunday night.

UP-TO-DATE PIRATES.

CANTON STEAMER LOOTED.

Our Canton correspondent, writing on June
14th, says:—A few days ago, the steamer
Cheong Fat, which trades between Canton
and Wuchow, was pirated near Shih-hing.

It appears that the pirates had gone on board
as passengers, taking their tickets like respect-
able folk, and remaining inconspicuous until
the vessel was approaching Shih-hing. Here
they manifested considerable interest in the
screwery, and spent a good deal of time looking
over the sea. When some small boats appeared
in sight, the pirate-passengers, over-ran the
steamer, overpowered the crew, and hastily
looted the steamer. The small boats came up
at a signal, hoisted their ten thousand dollars
was trans-shipped, and the pirates followed it.
Shortly after they had gone, a Chinese
gunboat appeared. The story was poured into
the ears of the commander, who actually made
haste in pursuit. No report has yet reached
Canton of his success or otherwise.

THE "STANDARD LIFE"

WHY NO DISTRIBUTION.

The Standard Life Assurance Company in a
circular letter issued to the participating policy-
holders with reference to the decision of the
directors to make no distribution at this time,
the general secretary writes that—"The results
of the quinquennial, as regards new business,
rate of interest, and general progress, have been
satisfactory, and on the basis of the monthly
tables which have been used for the past 30
years there would have been a large surplus.
The directors, however, have thought it prudent
that the reserves of the company should be
strengthened in several ways. Moreover, the
mortality tables above referred to are now
regarded as somewhat out of date, and the
directors, in the interests of the large body of
policyholders, considered it their bounden duty
to abandon them, and to base the valuation of
the greater part of the company's liabilities on
the experience of the British life offices during
the years from 1863 to 1893. This is unques-
tionably a severe test to apply to a policy of
the age of the Standard, with its large number of
policyholders participating in profits. The
company has been able to stand this test, but
at a sacrifice of practically the whole surplus.
It is, therefore, with extreme regret that
the directors felt bound to advise their
policyholders that, in their judgment,
the whole of the surplus should be applied
at once in strengthening the reserves, and in
providing for the change from the old English
No. 1 to the new tables, and this recommendation
was unanimously adopted by the directors at
their meeting on the 10th inst. The effect of
this is to place the company on a firmer basis
than that on which it has ever stood, and
although the directors sympathize with the
policyholders in their disappointment, they have
no hesitation in saying that the position of the
company has been greatly strengthened by this
somewhat drastic measure, and that, instead of
hampering the company, it should, on the
contrary, be the means of attracting new
business. This strict basis of valuation having
been adopted, and the assets of the company
having been severely scrutinized, and all
marketable securities written down where
necessary, so that the value of all the assets
at November 15, 1905, was considerably
more than that at which they stood in the
company's books, the directors look forward with
confidence to an era of usefulness and success,
and, without anticipating too much, they
entertain great hopes for the future. In proof
of this confidence, they have intimated in the
report their intention to pay an intermediate
bonus on all participating policies becoming
claims before the next investigation at the rate
of 2½ per cent. per annum on the sums assured
under Standard policies, and of 10s. per cent.
per annum on the sums assured under *Minerva*
and *Victoria* policies, for each full year's premium
due and paid after November 15, 1905."

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, June 15th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

Susan Singh, sued A. Samad, to recover the sum of \$81.40, money lent.

Mr. P. W. Goldring of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, stated that plaintiff had agreed to accept \$83 in payment of the debt.

Plaintiff was called, and stated that defendant owed him altogether \$200.

His Lordship—You won't take \$63 then?

Plaintiff—If your Lordship pleases.

His Lordship—It is not what I please: it is what you please.

Plaintiff refused to accept the amount offered, and the case was set for Tuesday morning.

RENT IN ARREAR.

Cheng (Chee-yuen) v. Young Kam-shing was a claim for \$12 on account of a month's rent.

Chow Ah-sing, who appeared, said the defendant was his mother-in-law.

His Lordship—What have you got to do with the case?

Witness—My mother-in-law fell ill, and I took her to the country. She is now dead.

His Lordship—How do you know she is dead?

Witness—She died on April 16th, then I came back to Hongkong.

His Lordship—Where do you live?

Witness—At First Street.

His Lordship—Why don't you pay your rent?

Witness—I don't mean to say I refuse to pay, but in consequence of the death of my mother-in-law I have got no money.

On his Lordship's instructions the writ was amended and served on the witness, and plaintiff got into the witness box and proved his claim.

Defendant said he only owed rent for 26 days.

His Lordship—Well, why don't you pay?

Defendant—I don't mean to say I don't wish to pay it.

His Lordship—Well, why don't you pay it?

Defendant—Because several people died in the house, and my daughter died there too.

His Lordship—You had better pay up. There will be judgment and costs for the plaintiff.

Defendant—Am I to pay at once, or when shall I pay?

His Lordship—Arrange with the plaintiff.

ANOTHER CLAIM FOR RENT.

Kwok Nam sued Lin Chiu-yun to recover \$20 due for rent.

Defendant admitted owing the amount.

His Lordship—Well, why don't you pay?

Defendant—Many boarders on the same floor took ill and went away, and I am unable to pay for the lot. Besides, a number of dead rats were found in the house.

His Lordship—I am sorry for it. Judgment for plaintiff and costs.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, June 15th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

MARRIAGE CASE.

Five women were each fined \$50 for making suit to the steamship *Amoy* as she was entering the harbour the previous day.

Two Chinamen were convicted of being found on the servants' quarters at No. 1, Kimberley Villas without permission and were each fined \$5.

STAYING BUFFALOES.

An Indian was summoned for allowing his water buffaloes to stray on the highway at Kowloon, and having been previously convicted for a similar offence, was fined \$15.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELARD (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

REPAIRING HIRE.

Mr. White of the firm of Messrs. Douglas, Laprak & Co. prosecuted four chair coolies for refusing hire. On Sunday night he went to the chair stand at Seymour Road to get a chair, but the bearers of chair 38 refused to accept hire and ran away. Proceeding to another chair stand in Castle Road, he had a similar experience, the bearers of chair 82 refusing and running away. The men were fined \$5 a chair.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

A native was charged with stealing had from a godown and also attempting to bribe the looking who arrested him with the stolen lead in his possession. The complainant would not come forward, but defendant was fined \$10 for being in unlawful possession and \$25 for attempting to bribe the officer.

A FINE MAIDEN VOYAGE.

"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN'S" DEBARKED IN A STORM.

A message from Quebec said: The new Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of Britain*, which arrived here last night, is the largest steamer that has ever entered the harbour of Quebec. The voyage across the Atlantic was a complete success. The highest speed for one day's run showed an average of nineteen knots. The vessel was put to a splendid test by the extremely violent gale and high seas which she encountered on Wednesday. She behaved admirably, and at no time were her passengers in any way discomforted. The sea had little effect on the steamer's action, and the passengers were delighted with her carriage. The vibration was almost imperceptible. During the storm a huge sea broke over her first deck, filled the forward wells, and actually broke some stout iron stanchions. Captain Stewart says it was the severest test he has met with throughout his long experience. But in spite of storm and fog the voyage was made in six days and seventeen hours from Liverpool to Quebec. The *Empress of Britain* is too large to get up as far as Montreal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CROWN AGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I have occasionally heard people defend the Crown Agents and the system they represent, and have heard it suggested that the popular outcry against them is prompted in the first place by disappointed contractors. The saying that "Balbus is a bad man" may have been repeated so often as to give that deceased gentleman an undeserved reputation; but what you call the "popular prejudice" against the Crown Agents rests on sure ground. Fresh evidence is always cropping up. For instance:

The Colony of British Honduras has been seeking the consent of the Colonial Office to the construction of a seventy-mile railway to the frontier. When application was first made the Colonial Office sent out surveyors from the Crown Agents' office and they estimated the cost at £750,000. The Colony was amazed at the estimate and decided to embark on such an expenditure for a railway with a gradient of only fifty inches in the mile, no excavation so deep as ten feet, no rocks, and only three insignificant creeks to be crossed. A second estimate was in course of time submitted by the Home authorities. Within the last twelve months a third estimate, backed like the previous ones by wealthy and capable contractors, was passed by the local legislature and approved by the Governor. The sum asked for was £3,750 a year for ten years.

This scheme, like its predecessors, met with objections at Home, and the Colonial Office sent out a new survey, submitted instead a scheme for a twelve-mile railway into a country which may in time develop a banana trade. The cost of this project is £500,000, compared with £35,000 spread over ten years for a seventy-mile railway which would tap virgin forests and reach the trade of Guatemala and South Mexico. Thus, while the Crown Agents' office would have been permitted to make an extravagant construction that would have cost £7,500,000 and while the Colonial Office is willing to build a railway 70 miles long to the trade centre which contains a third of all the inhabitants of the colony for an expenditure of only £3,750 a year for ten years. Yours truly,

CAIUS.

His Lordship—Where do you live?

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CHINO-AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: CHINESE CONSUL WEAK.

Supplementing our summarised report of the complimentary banquet to Mr. Frederic Jones, Queensland Government Commissioner, and Mr. Chu Wan-man Chinese Secretary of the Mexican Consulate, by the Guild of Australian, American and Canadian Merchants, we append a note of some of the speeches.

The speaker responsible for the toast of the evening said Mr. Jones' mission was to push the products of Australia into the markets of China. He was well backed by his Government, with the result that his first and second year's visits have been a success to the extent of deciding on the permanency of his appointment in the East. In congratulating the Queensland Government in the choice of their representative the speaker thought they might congratulate themselves, as Mr. Jones was also a friend of China and the Chinese.

His last achievement was the modification he had been able to obtain on the Australian Chinese Immigration Restriction Laws. As a result of Mr. Jones' efforts, certificates of exemption from the provisions of those laws were now granted to Asiatics wishing to travel and visit Australia. What Mr. Jones had done had been to a great extent due to the representations made to him by Mr. Chu Wan-man, who had always been to the fore where the vital interests of the Chinese were concerned. Mr. Chu was well aware that in order to establish a permanent and increasing trade between China and Australia it was absolutely necessary that bona fide Chinese merchants must be permitted free access to the great Continent of the Southern Cross in order that they might better study on the spot the numerous and valuable products of the land suitable to the great markets of China. This was now an accomplished fact and their thanks were due to Mr. Chu Wan-man. Mr. Jones, in responding to the toast of his health, said he took it not as a personal matter, but that as a servant of the Government they were making him a medium for their expression of friendship and goodwill to the Australian people.

After referring to the part which the Chinese were taking in the Straits Settlements, he said that trade governed the world, and these present that trade were born traders. To buy and to sell was the marrow of their bone. It was good to contemplate that their commercial integrity was of such a high order. It was because the world recognizes that China was perhaps the greatest open market of the day that the future progress and development of their country was considered of such moment. He had told the people of Australia that the Chinese market would absorb every possible surplus production of theirs for many years to come. He also impressed them with the necessity of supplying the Chinese requirements exactly as they desired. He told them that the Chinaman fully understood his actual business and that it was not for them to criticize but to follow instruction. Therefore, with the knowledge that China would probably be one of Australia's most important customers, and because his Government had commissioned him to promote trade between them, when representations concerning the exclusion of the Chinese from Australia were made to him he gave the same his most earnest attention. It was not for him to discuss the laws of Australian Governments. But when he saw injustices and anomalies, when loss of trade was threatened, and when a people with whom he was endeavouring to buy and sell made complaint, then, if without infringing the main principles of the law (and they could take it from him that the Australian Immigration Restriction Acts were on their statutes for good), it was possible for him to remove friction and round off the corners of prejudice, it was his bounden duty to help and assist in so doing. But they must remember that these Acts were not directed against the Chinese alone, as in America, but that they applied to all Asiatics, even if British born. So that when he understood that certain exemptions were made to other people he insisted that whatever was granted to others must be conceded to the Chinaman. The one great thing that China wanted was stronger consular representation abroad. It was their weak and shifting representatives to whom considerable blame was attached. His audience were men with weight and they must see to this.

Mr. Chu Wan-man expressed the honour he felt at being associated with the Australian Commissioner in that perhaps one of the most important meetings of South Chinese traders that had yet taken place in the city of Hongkong. Speaking as a merchant and a trader with interests in Australia like the most of them present, he said he had felt, as they also had felt, that it was not only humiliating but also a most curious proposal on the part of the Australian people that they should have free access to the shores of China and endeavour to supply them with their goods, and to reap every advantage that was to be derived from trade whilst at the same time if he or any of them desired to visit Australia to consider the business interests which they had there, the door was slammed in their face. It was more than two years ago since he had the honour of personally knowing the Australian Ambassador. In discussing that matter with himself, he expressed his determination to obtain a modification of the Australian Immigration Laws. They all knew from their countrymen in Australia how difficult was the question. In a correspondence with the Brisbane newspaper last year he said that men of their class must be admitted. He had told Mr. Jones that otherwise a boycott would come. He (Mr. Jones) laughed and said, "Wan-man, boy, you must not, you keep still. I will put you the magic ticket." So it was he who had fulfilled his promise. He had saved the disastrous consequences of an industrial conflict with Australia, because as surely as there are the moon and the stars and the sun so surely would they have insisted upon their rights.

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NOTICE.

Communications regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Telephone Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Fl., 1st Floor.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN." Captain J. S. Beach, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 16th June, 1906. [1265]

FOR ODESSA (Direct).

THE Steamship

"HERMANN LORCHE."

Captain Oberling, will be despatched as above on or about 21st inst.

For Freight, apply to BRADLEY & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 16th June, 1906. [1266]

FOR NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship

"DAHNE."

Captain Schipper, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at Noon.

The steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong, 16th June, 1906. [1267]

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIAN CO., LTD.

ST. PETERSBURG.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR ODESSA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARCONIA."

Captain Galin, will be ready to load as above at the beginning of July.

For Freight, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 16th June, 1906. [1268]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PATROCLUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at the consignee's risk.

The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 14th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m., on the 21st inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 15th June, 1906. [1269]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS AND CHINA ORIENTAL TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:

Epitomes of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

An Interesting Assembly.

The Plague.

China and Representative Government.

China's Influence to Chongman.

British Shippers and the Board of Trade.

The Sinal Peninsula.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Hongkong Jetties.

Hongkong Legislative Council.

The Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Kongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

Shanghai Trade Report.

Canton.

Amoy.

Shipping in Indo-China.

Possible Duel at Shanghai.

Shanghai Cement Works.

The American District Court for China.

The Development of Manchuria.

Native Opium.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1906.

GIVE ME YOUR ADDRESS.

I can tell you, free of charge, how to make a Fortune; send a Postcard to MR. GUYOT-GENAIS, 39, Rue Faubourg, St. Martin, Paris, France.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady. Apply by letter to—B. R.

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [1074]

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), 16th inst., commencing at 4 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post Entries will be accepted for Events Nos. 2 and 4.

C. G. MACKIE, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 13th June, 1906. [1246]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 3738 for 10 Shares in the above Company numbered 1881 to 1890 inclusive standing in the Register of Shareholders in the name of AH HUNG (deceased) having been LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a Duplicate Certificate for the said Ten Shares will be issued at the expiration of One Calendar Month from the date of this Notice, and that the Original Certificate will, unless produced within that period, be thereafter held by this Company as Null and Void.

JAMES WHITTALL, Secretary, Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [1082]

SARATY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Western Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of May and June.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The by-laws should have their containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary, Dated this 1st day of June, 1906. [1257]

SWATOW DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 49.

FOUL GROUND OFF CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

INFORMATION has been received from the Commander of H.B.M.'s Surveying Ship "WATERWICH" that Foul Ground consisting of boulders lying on a muddy bottom exists at a distance of from 4 to 5 Cables Eastward of Cape of Good Hope.

There are 3 shoal heads of 4, 4, and 5 fathoms, respectively, which are surrounded by depths of from 6 to 9 fathoms.

Approximate position: Latitude 32° 14' 2" N Longitude 18° 49' E.

The Bearings are as follows: From the 4 fathoms rock Cape of Good Hope Lighthouse (171 ft.) bears S 85° W. dist. 4 Cables.

From the 4 fathoms rock Green Island Summit bears N 42° W.

From the 4 fathoms rock Cape of Good Hope Lighthouse bears S 77° W. dist. 4 Cables.

From the 5 fathoms rock Cape of Good Hope Lighthouse bears S 70° W. dist. 5 Cables.

A. HOLZ, Harbour Master.

Approved: FRANK SMITH, Acting Commissioner of Customs, Swatow, 11th June, 1906. [1259]

JUST PUBLISHED.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flower Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. W. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906.

A. LING & CO.

FURNITURE STORE.

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY.

WARE, &c., &c., and POOCHOW.

LAQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [1902]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [1263]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Mr. H. RUTON, 30, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Mr. AB YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY),

the 16th June, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, SUNDREY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OVERMANTLES, IRON BEDSTEADS & CHILDREN'S COTS, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE, PIANO, BICYCLES, COOKING STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary. V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 15th June, 1906. [1269]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT F. KIENE'S SALES ROOM, No. 12, ROBINSON ROAD, KOWLOON, THIS EVENING (SATURDAY),

the 16th June, 1906, at 9 p.m., CREPE SHIRTS, SILK and CREPE PYJAMAS, KIMONOS, SILK NIGHT-GOWNS and CHEMISES.

Also A Quantity of FURNITURE and JAPANESE CURIOS.

TERMS.—As usual. F. KIENE, Auctioneer, Kowloon, Hongkong, 15th June, 1906. [1251]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On THURSDAY,

the 28th June, 1906, at 11 a.m., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, Kowloon, COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY, originally intended to be put up as the Kowloon Cement Factory, but landed in Hongkong on account of the Russo-Japanese War, will be sold, by order of the proprietor, Mr. Hereditary Honorary Citizen Anatoly Chlarnipowitch Tadjikow, of Saigajewo.

The Plant of this Cement Factory, which has been fitted out with the latest technical inventions for manufacturing Cement, by the dry system, consists among others of: LOCOMOTIVES (Wolff, Magdeburg); MILLING MACHINES (Sundt, Copenhagen); COALING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Fahr); ELECTRICAL (Alig, Elec. Comp.); TRUCKS, &c., &c., &c.

All in all the whole plant is very nearly the same as the Factory Kjekskorpf, near Malmo, in Sweden.

Specifications of the Machines and Accessories as well as any further information may be obtained from:

SIXMSEN & Co., Hamburg & Hongkong, and LAWYER BUBNOFF, in St. Petersburg, Wassili Orow, 4 Linie, Haas No. 5, as well as from the Auctioneers, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [1907]

INSURANCES.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 311

ALLIANZ INSURANCE COMPANY OF BERLIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 28th May, 1906. [1166]

UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. 29

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904 £17,161,289.

1. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £750,000

1. FREE FUNDS, £3,911,286 12 9

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. [1567]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

for Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages.

FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 TO 1904.

Price 2s. Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Local Booksellers.

TO LET.

NO. 2, OLD BAILEY.

Apply to—ARRATTOON V. APCAB & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 27th April, 1906. [971]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on First Floor Kowloon Dispensary, suitable for Offices or Consulting Rooms.

For Particulars, apply—MANAGER, Kowloon Dispensary, Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1133]

TO LET.

TO LET.

SEYMOUR ROAD LOWER, No. 31.

TANG YUEN, Macdonnell Road, No. 18 (5 Rooms).

No. 59, CAINE ROAD, PRAYA EAST, No. 91, Top Floor (Godown).

Apply to—SAM WANG CO., LTD., 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [856]

TO LET.

NO. 3, "FAIRVIEW," ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

2nd FLOOR, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

Apply to—LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 1st June, 1906. [501]

TO LET.

ONE ROOM, on the Third-floor of QUEEN'S BUILDING, Chater Road West.

Apply to—H. N. MODY, Hongkong, 2nd June, 1906. [1201]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 28th June, 1906. [75]

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS SIX-ROOMED HOUSE with Garden at No. 35, Conduit Road. Immediate possession.

Apply to—No. 9, Bellfield Terrace, Hongkong, 17th May, 1906. [1081]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [77]

TO LET.

THE FURNISHED FLAT on Top Floor of Messrs. DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.'s Offices, consisting of Four Bed and Sitting Rooms, Kitchen and Bath Room complete Electric Light. Fine View of Harbour.

Terms moderate. Apply to—DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., Hongkong, 14th June, 1906. [1248]

TO LET.

IN HOTEL MANSIONS, a suite of Three Large Offices on corner overlooking Des Voeux Road; coolie quarters and all modern conveniences. Telephone and Electric Light fittings installed. Apply to—REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Princes Buildings, Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. [678]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo.

Floor Area, 6,100 square feet each. Apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [256]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply to—A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [1946]

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

GODOWN (Small) No. 324, Praya East.

Apply to—COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

TO LET.

THREE LARGE GODOWNS, in the Praya East. Formerly in the occupation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Apply to—H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1051]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE, PLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

"HAYTOR"—The PEAK. Immediate possession.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY

BEAUTY WHILE YOU WAIT.

BY MRS. ERNEST AMES.

Although we are assured that the manufacture of England are flagging, and that certain industries are dying out, there is one that is developing and spreading with amazing rapidity, and so town, however insignificant, is without it. Even the most remote and the most backward of Free Trade, nor will party politics ever be able to shake its foundations.

It is the industry of Beauty Making, and the trade which is done in washes, creams, skin revivers, face bandages, eye stretchers, nose improvers, eyelash foods, and wrinkle eradicators far exceeds that of the most thriving publican in a crowded thoroughfare.

Within the last ten years the number of "Beauty Doctors" has increased enormously, and their clients are as the sand of the sea. Columns of the newspapers are occupied daily by advertisements of every kind of cure for every description of blemish, and also for the means of enhancing any good points already possessed. Everything is promised to the pathetically credulous customers, from an increase of stature to a Roman nose to a flawless complexion and luxuriant hair.

SEVERAL ALLUREMENTS.

The professors of the art charge large fees for consultation, and the interviews have to be arranged many weeks in advance. It is all treated with the greatest gravity and seriousness, and the operator has the manner of a "physician in ordinary," while a smile which would do credit to an archbishop.

A large portion of the time of many women is entirely occupied by the skinning, rubbing, and the "massaging," which she is advised will keep her young and beautiful; if she be strong-minded, then it is physical exercises or peculiar inhalations or exhalations, or even more subtle mental processes. But the great aim in view with one and all is to remain youthful, and, above all, attractive.

The silver cord is never to loosen, nor the golden bowl to be broken while it is in the power of Bond-street or the Rue de la Paix to keep them in order.

The most extraordinary self-deception is practised by these restless searchers after personal youth, and they will ask one's opinion as to the new treatment they are undergoing for wrinkles, unblushingly avowing that Professor Chase only uses a few simple incantations, while to the meanest intelligence it is obvious that the poor haggard face with the anxious, worried eyes, is one mass of powder and paint.

Wonderful assertions are made by the high priests and priestesses in the more celebrated fairs devoted to the manufacture of beauty. Only old ladies are to be seen in their hands for one hour each day, keeping the attention firmly fixed on what they are doing; they will experience a sensation of returning vigor, and on examining their face at the end of the course, they will discover it has become young and lovely, devoid of wrinkles or any of the rude and ugly marks. The stone is understood to have been found in the tomb of an Egyptian living in the first half of 4000 B.C., and the fee for the course is twenty-five guineas.

Then there are the sets of "bandoliers" so much sold and used in Paris, simple little arrangements of white cotton strapping smeared with some kind of harmless grease. A box containing four of these is twelve guineas. There is a funny story of a fair occurring in the house of some well-known London youth for the brilliance of her colouring. When the alarm was given she reeled out of her room too terror-stricken to remember that she was wearing the wonder-working bandoliers, which looked like a kind of ghastly white mask. But the servants on beholding her, thought she was a ghost, and fled in terror, nor could they be induced to turn back if flames or trampling hoofs, or the results might have been very serious.

No one is turned away from the doors of the beauty doctor. All are made welcome, and all are assured with cheerful candour that it is merely a question of a faithful application to the treatment, and the rose and the lily will bloom again. And will my figure really be like the figure of the table. "Certainly, madam," replies the priestess, who is very slim and cannot be more than twenty-seven. "I was exactly like you until I used the snake-skin ointment but by industriously following the directions which you can read on the box I have become as you now see me." And so, with huge once more, she is the first to be seen, and she has paid five guineas, happily takes her departure.

Many of the remedies are ascribed to Egyptian or Indian origin, and it is to be believed, one hears, even the grave ladies living in the times of the immortal Plato of Chelmsford Hotel notoriously were not above certain "aids" to the toilet, and even the proud Empress Julia condescended to the use of face paint. But the early Victorian ideal of classical lines (freedom from duns, and in the "forties" and "fifties" the woman who painted her face or in any way attempted to "assist nature," was accounted as a black sheep and a lost soul, for whom there was a social redemption. The finger of scorn was pointed at her, if being generally accepted that she was not "very nice," and "the man in the moon" might be a simple observer of human nature were to go to a large evening party to-day he would imagine that a goodly proportion of the company were not unknown to the boards of his favourite "Theater," and a walk in the Park would convince him that Madame Tussaud's Waxworks had been let loose. For the somewhat clumsy result of the beauty industry he everywhere apparent, and the marvelous combinations of colour in face and hair are quite bewildering. One gazes with astonishment on one's bonneted hostess of last year now advancing with golden locks and crimson cheeks, and the faded faded beauty of a few months ago has ruddy auburn tresses and the blackest of arched eyebrows.

AN ABSORBING PASSION.

During the rule and enlightened years of the early part of the Victorian regime there was a hard and fast line somewhat unkindly drawn between beauty and ugliness. The fortunate possessors of luxuriant ringlets, high snowy brows, and straight noses being first immortalized by toast and song and finally immortalized in the pages of the "Keepsake." But nowadays no one is plain and no one is beautiful. The snowy brows are hidden under long and wavy hair, and the shape of your nose is quite immaterial, according to the advertisements, it can be altered while you wait. Ever since the world began women have desired to be beautiful, and there is no suffering too great to undergo nor sum of money too large to squander if the desirable end can be achieved; nor is any pretension to be shewn but that some simple soul will believe it. The passion for preserving youth and increasing beauty becomes quite as uncontrollable and unreasonable as either gambling, drinking, or smoking, and some women will pawn or even sell their jewels to meet the exorbitant demands

of certain face or figure specialists. There is a terrible operation well known in Paris which is both dangerous and excruciatingly painful, and on account of the great risks undertaken it is necessarily a very expensive one. It consists in having the face entirely flayed, which is guaranteed to restore the tissues and reproduce the complexion of lovely seventeen. The effect is supposed to last for seven years, blood-sucking being often resorted to, and the fee is 500 guineas. Many victims are found ready and willing to undergo this ordeal; women who would flee screaming from a mouse or a black beetle cheerfully facing death itself in the foolish hope of a few more years of beauty and power.

And so the beauty-making industry thrives, and old women and young women alike, besighing their doors with costly offerings in their hands and unlimited credulity in their hearts, believing the great gift of the gods may be purchased, and that a fair countenance is merely a question of "treatment" and gold. — *Daily Chronicle*.

THE HEALTH OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

At St. Thomas's Hospital, on May 7th, Baron Takaki delivered the first of a series of three lectures on "The Preservation of Health amongst the Personnel of the Japanese Navy and Army."

M. J. G. Wainwright, treasurer of the hospital, in introducing the lecturer, said Baron Takaki had come to St. Thomas's in 1874, and had greatly distinguished himself at the college, where he won numerous prizes and the Chaville medal for surgery and the treasurer's gold medal. He had been house surgeon, resident apothecary, and assistant house physician and on his return to Japan, he had attained the high office of Director-General of the Medical Department of the Imperial Japanese Navy.

Baron Takaki said that he had received the invitation to give the lectures as a great personal honour and as a great compliment to the medical profession of the Japanese Empire. The subject which he had selected was the same as that which he had chosen when he delivered the Cartwright lecture in the United States, and he had selected it on account of his long service in the Japanese navy.

Since 1880 he had been actively engaged in work in his own country, where he had established a hospital supported by charity, a medical school where instruction in medical science was given from medical books and where the study of the English language was encouraged in every way, and a training school for nurses. The greater part of his time, however, had been devoted to study which led to the extermination of kakke, or beri-beri. In order to illustrate the importance of the study of that disease he showed a table of the general health of the navy from 1873 to 1888. From that it appeared that the average number of general diseases during 1873-1888 was just over 4,327 per thousand—that is, one sailor suffered 4.327 times every year. The number of deaths was 10.34 per thousand, and the invaliding rate 25.25. The number of kakke patients was 349.33 per thousand; those who died from it averaged 7.96 and those invalided 24.3. In 1884 the general health of the navy improved; deaths decreased to 7.98 and invalids to 7.99; the number of general diseases decreased so that the individual suffered only 1.77 times a year. Deaths from kakke in that year averaged 27.35 per thousand. The improvement continued until, in 1888, general diseases per thousand averaged 400.29, deaths 7.48, and invalids 9.15, with no cases of kakke. The cause of this improvement were the establishment of the Naval Medical Bureau in 1872 and the education of naval medical officers. At that time there was no one who had a thorough idea of naval hygiene, because there was no special sanitary work carried out by medical officers in the navy, and other officers thought that the medical men in the navy were simply meant to treat diseases and the wounded. Records about hospital patients and hygienic affairs gradually became more complete, and instructions relating to the duties of medical officers were issued. In 1872, also, Dr. Wheeler, attached to the British Legation, was invited to lecture at the Naval Hospital, and Dr. William Anderson, who had been specially invited from England to teach junior medical officers and students. In 1877 sixteen men were qualified and passed out of the school. The first three, like himself, had been educated in St. Thomas's Hospital for the higher course of study. They were Surgeon-General Yamamoto, who served in the war with Russia as Surgeon-General of Yokosuka Naval Station; Surgeon-General Totsuka, who served as Chief Surgeon of the Sasebo Naval Station, where the majority of the wounded from the naval fight were treated; and Surgeon-General Suzuki, who was the Chief Medical Officer of Admiral Togo's fleet. Ignorance of foreign languages led to considerable difficulty in the study of medicine both then and afterwards, and he regretted that English had not been adopted in the Imperial University teaching medicine rather than German. He himself entered the navy in 1872, and his office expressed by the large number of kakke patients, and turned his efforts to finding out its causes and treatment. He came to London to study, and returned to Japan in 1881, when he was made Director of the Tokyo Naval Hospital. He at once set to work to collect data about the disease which worked such havoc in the navy, and found that the upper classes nearly became affected by it, that people living in the same place suffered unequally, and that it was chiefly, but not entirely, confined to the large towns. In 1882 he was appointed Vice-Director of the Naval Medical Bureau, at a time when affairs in Corea were critical and three warships had to be sent to Chemulpo. These ships stayed there 49 days, but, owing to the prevalence of kakke among the crew, the former was insufficient and the latter was excessive, so that the symptoms of the disease were really due to these causes, and that the good results obtained by purgatives were due to their powers in getting rid of the abundant carbohydrates. He also came to the conclusion that the pathological changes occurring in nerves and muscles were the result of inability of the tissues to repair the waste, owing to the insufficiency of nitrogenous substances in the food, and the changes were further aggravated by the presence of the large quantity of carbohydrates in the food. In October, 1882, he submitted a proposal to the Minister of the Navy to change the dietary system then existing, which was finally adopted after much opposition. He also tried the new system of diet on a certain number of kakke patients in the Naval Hospital, making comparisons with the results obtained.

How to be beautiful.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chantant, Lait Chantant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chantant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents, 781

Before a meeting of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries, held at the London Institute, Mr. E. J. Berthelot of the London and County Banking Company, president, Mr. E. Sykes (secretary of the Institute of Bankers) read a paper on "The Circulation of Small Notes."

At the outset of his remarks the author drew attention to the absence of notes below £5 which distinguishes England in this respect from all other countries, and also to the comparatively unimportant part played in this country by the circulating note circulation. He observed that, while our gold reserve remained at its present low figure, the Money Market could not hope to be free from sudden and unexpected changes in the rates of interest with the attendant exaggeration of the speculative element in many of our business transactions. Many schemes had been put forward for increasing our reserves, but without much practical result so far. He wanted them to consider the possibility of solving the problem by an issue of £1 notes. France had a reserve at the Bank of France of 115 millions sterling in gold and 40 millions in silver, and the official rate of that institution had remained at 3 per cent. since May, 1900. How did France manage to keep this enormous reserve? Any banker would say that it was because Paris was not a free market for gold; if it was, it would be sent to the Bank of France, and gold should be exported, steps were taken to prevent such export. This, of course, was quite true, and the adoption of such a policy in London would not be tolerated, being contrary to the most cherished traditions of our banking policy. But he did not think that this explanation was of itself sufficient to account for the fact that the French were able to keep such a very large cash reserve. He thought that the circumstance was owing to no small degree to the fact that the Bank of France was able to keep in circulation notes to the value of nearly 200 millions sterling. The gold which formed the French reserve was gold which had been displaced from circulation by the very large note issue. In England, however, they could not increase the circulation of notes of the denomination at present in use. The Bank of England was quite powerless to force a small degree to the fact that the Bank of France was able to keep in circulation notes to the value of nearly 200 millions sterling. The gold which formed the French reserve was gold which had been displaced from circulation by the very large note issue. In England, however, they could not increase the circulation of notes of the denomination at present in use. The Bank of England was quite powerless to force a small degree to the fact that the Bank of France was able to keep in circulation notes to the value of nearly 200 millions sterling. The gold which formed the French reserve was gold which had been displaced from circulation by the very large note issue. In England, however, they could not increase the circulation of notes of the denomination at present in use. 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